

that desperate refugees who happen to come from camps in Jordan and Lebanon—and who happen to be Syrian—go through. It is more than 21. In fact, the last one says: Prior to entry to the United States, applicants are subject to screening again from the U.S. Customs and Border Patrol. Applicants undergo, in No. 20, a second interagency security check. That is after 19 other security checks.

I want to thank Lutheran Services, Catholic Charities, and Interfaith Ministries for recognizing the importance of the face of America to be a refuge for those who are worn and desperate.

I want to join my colleagues to say that we all have a responsibility for national security. I hope the Senate will engage in vigorous debate, that the President will announce to the world that we are fighting ISIS. We are joining allies and taking it to the fight, but we must do other things besides denying and stopping innocent refugees from coming in, a small, small number: Secure our airports; ensure that the back side of the airport is secure; make sure that no foreign fighter is able to come into the United States, and I have introduced legislation for this. We are not for not protecting. We are for protecting, but we must do it in a way that America has been able to stand up and be respectful or recognizing, of course, all of those who come and struggle.

Mr. Speaker, Happy Thanksgiving. I know we are a great country, and I know they know that we are.

RECOGNIZING UKRAINE

(Mr. SHERMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to welcome to Washington the deputy chief of staff to President Poroshenko of the Ukraine, General Andriy Taranov, who has joined us today in this hall in our gallery, and is accompanied by the Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States, Valeriy Chaly.

Ambassador Chaly was with me in Los Angeles last weekend where he was there for the commemoration in remembrance of the catastrophic Holodomor disaster and atrocity of 1932–1933, in which Stalin killed millions of Ukrainians. But Stalin failed in his ultimate goal. An independent Ukraine today stands in resistance to aggregation from Moscow.

I would also like to recognize in our gallery, a Ukrainian-American innovator, Igor Pasternak. His company, Aeros, is the first American firm to provide the Ukrainian Government with the military equipment necessary to defend its sovereignty.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and the administration to redouble their efforts to help Ukraine protect its sovereignty by providing Ukraine with the necessary assistance to protect her freedom.

The United States stands with the people and government of Ukraine as they resist aggression once again now in the 21st century.

If you free Ukraine and it maintains its territorial integrity, it is in America's interest. It is, therefore, imperative that Ukraine has a strong and secure border.

That is why I am pleased to be joined by our guests here today and look forward to working with the Ukrainian Government to preserve Ukrainian freedom and am proud that it is a company from Los Angeles that is the first and, unfortunately, as of yet, the only company to provide the Ukrainian Government with the military equipment it needs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WESTERMAN). The Chair will remind Members that the rules do not allow references to occupants of the gallery.

□ 1415

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 95

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on any legislative day from Thursday, November 19, 2015, through Wednesday, November 25, 2015, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, November 30, 2015, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Thursday, November 19, 2015, through Tuesday, November 24, 2015, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, November 30, 2015, or such other time on that day as may be specified by its Majority Leader or his designee in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 3 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. (a) The Speaker or his designee, after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the House to reassemble at such place and time as he may designate if, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

(b) After reassembling pursuant to subsection (a), when the House adjourns on a motion offered pursuant to this subsection by its Majority Leader or his designee, the House shall again stand adjourned pursuant to the first section of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 3. (a) The Majority Leader of the Senate or his designee, after concurrence with the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the Senate to reassemble at such place and time as he may designate if, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

(b) After reassembling pursuant to subsection (a), when the Senate adjourns on a motion offered pursuant to this subsection

by its Majority Leader or his designee, the Senate shall again stand adjourned pursuant to the first section of this concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOURLY MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today on a motion offered pursuant to this order, it adjourn to meet at 5 p.m. on Friday, November 20, 2015, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its concurrence in House Concurrent Resolution 95, in which case the House shall stand adjourned pursuant to that concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. GRAVES) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago, the Louisiana Air National Guard began to turn around. After coming in 38th in the Nation at the end of September 2012 with a 98.4 percent strength, in 2013, the Louisiana Air National Guard moved up to 20th, and, last year, it ranked 15th.

The Louisiana Army National Guard's fiscal year 2015 end strength goal of 9,554 soldiers was surpassed with a total of 9,650 soldiers, or 101.2 percent. The Air National Guard surpassed its 2015 end strength goal of 1,390 airmen with 1,496 airmen, or 107 percent of its goal.

Strong numbers directly relate to our ability to respond to our State and Nation. Great leadership under Major General Glenn Curtis has put a priority on personal readiness. Mr. Speaker, I will tell you that I have worked very closely with General Curtis over the years, and he is an incredible man who has garnered incredible respect from the men and women of the Louisiana National Guard.

Here are a few other statistics for your information:

The National Guard end strength at 9,652 is 101 percent, or fourth, in the Nation. The Air National Guard end strength is 1,496, which is 108 percent, or fifth, in the Nation. The Army National Guard retention rate is 80 percent, which constitutes first in the Nation. The Air National Guard retention rate is 82 percent, which puts them in the top 10. The medical readiness rate is 89 percent. The 256th IBCT ranked number 1 of 28 IBCTs. The Army Community of Excellence program placed

in the top 4 of 38, and it received a site visit to determine the top three spots.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the men and women of the Louisiana National Guard for their perseverance, for their strength, and for their contribution to the State of Louisiana and to the United States of America.

SYRIA

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the United States military began active engagement in Syria back in September of 2014 when the United States-led coalition began its ongoing airstrike campaign, along with Bahrain, Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE. During this period, the Pentagon also administered a \$500 million program to train and equip moderate Syrian opposition forces to target ISIS. This effort failed to train many soldiers or to yield the desired results; so the administration scrapped the effort.

The wide range of state and nonstate actors in Syria has created one of the most geopolitically complex conflicts in recent memory. This highlights the urgency and the necessity for a clear strategy in Syria: What is the United States' end game? A definition of what success means in Syria. A strong commitment to eliminating any and all threats that ISIS poses to the United States, its allies, or a shift away from the conflict.

I believe this administration has been incredibly vague about all of those, and I have repeatedly reached out to the White House on this topic, and I will continue to call on the President to articulate a clear path forward in Syria.

Before the United States risks any American lives and resources, the administration, the State Department, and the Department of Defense should provide clarity on U.S. objectives and on how the ongoing use of military force fits into a comprehensive strategy for success in the region. Success needs to be defined, but I would suggest defining success as the neutralization of all direct threats ISIS poses to America and our national security.

We need to clarify the U.S. strategy in Syria now, and I hope to work with the administration and with other Members of Congress toward getting us on the right path. Well before this Syrian refugee issue became a hot-button issue, I joined together with Members on the other side of the aisle in bipartisan efforts to reach out to the Department of Defense, to reach out to the administration in order to express these very concerns.

Mr. Speaker, let's be clear. It is our failed policy in Syria that has created this predicament of refugees. If we had a clear strategy—a definitive strategy—if we had clear objectives, if we were aggressive in achieving those objectives, of eliminating and of neutralizing ISIS, of creating a new government structure there to fill the void created by our removing and helping to remove with the international community the Assad regime, we wouldn't

have refugees. We would have stability in Syria. We would have a place for people to live, and there would not be this refugee situation where tens of thousands of folks are being displaced into the United States and other areas, where we have this threat to our national security and the inability to vet these refugees before they come into the United States.

Mr. Speaker, as reports have indicated in recent days—and I want to be clear that this isn't from any classified setting. This is a place where you, apparently, get real information—the Drudge Report. There are reports right now of folks with fake Syrian passports who are being questioned in Honduras and in Costa Rica. There are reports of Afghan and Iraqi refugees from years ago in Kentucky and in other areas who have been involved in efforts to attack the United States. I will say that again. There are refugees from other countries—from Middle Eastern nations of Iraq and elsewhere—who were previously brought to the United States and who had, apparently, not gone through a sufficient vetting process who were caught trying to attack the United States, according to reports that are out there now. There are reports of folks from the Middle East who are trying to illegally cross over and come into Arizona and Texas.

Mr. Speaker, this is clearly a systemic failure—the inability to place refugees, to secure our borders, to secure our Nation. This isn't a partisan issue. We should not be sacrificing the security of Americans. There are ways in which we can be good community citizens, good world leaders, and allow for refugees to come here or, better yet, to stabilize, to help work with the international community to stabilize their own countries.

Mr. Speaker, I want to continue to work with other Members of Congress, including with our Louisiana delegation. Just this week, Senator VITTER introduced legislation to address the refugee problem to ensure that we are not threatening Americans' security, to ensure that we are not sacrificing the safety and security of Americans in exchange for those from Syria. Together, with Congressman BOUSTANY, Congressman ABRAHAM, and Congressman FLEMING, we introduced companion legislation in the House of Representatives to ensure that that happens.

I want to be clear again, Mr. Speaker. This is not some jumping to the hot issue of the day. Before this issue became a crisis and was in the news, we joined together with Congressman BABIN and others to ensure America's safety, to ensure that we were properly vetting these refugees before they came to the United States, and to understand the implications to taxpayers—the cost of having these folks here in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I am very proud of the strong bipartisan vote that just occurred here in this body, but we need

to continue to work together in a bipartisan fashion. This is not a partisan issue. Terrorism affects every American, and we need to continue to be very aggressive and not allow this to degrade into partisanship. This is about the safety and security of the United States.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the Land and Water Conservation Fund was first authorized in 1965. There was some type of compromise that was reached at that time whereby this proliferation of offshore energy production would occur. At the same time, there was a concern that those activities could threaten the environment; so there was a negotiation reached whereby the first \$900 million of offshore energy revenues from oil and gas production would be committed to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The idea was that half of those dollars would be used to go toward the acquisition of Federal lands for the purpose of creating or growing national parks or wildlife refuges, BLM land, and national forests. Half of the funds would be authorized to go to stateside grant programs for similar types of activities in order to increase recreational opportunities, State wildlife refuges, and State parks for citizens in the United States. That stateside program is a match of 50–50. The States have to put up half of the money.

Mr. Speaker, I would call the Land and Water Conservation Fund and its objectives a laudable goal to preserve these recreational and conservation activities for Americans. Certainly, as this Nation's population grows, we are going to continue to develop areas. So, for these areas that are especially sensitive, productive, and beautiful, let's ensure that we create those opportunities and retain those opportunities for recreation for Americans for generations to come.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund expired for the first time in its history. This program is no longer an authorized program, and there have been folks on both sides of the aisle who have been working to help to reauthorize the program.

□ 1430

I will say it again, Mr. Speaker. I think it is a laudable goal. However, 50 years have passed. I think, with 50 years of history of this program, it is appropriate to go back and revisit the lessons learned.

I am from Louisiana. I want to be clear. This offshore energy activity that has funded the billions of dollars over the last 50 years in the Land and Water Conservation Fund activities and other things, like the Historic Preservation Fund, is from oil and gas and offshore energy activities occurring offshore our coast at home in Louisiana.

Various discussion drafts have been proposed to take these funds and cut

them up and allocate them to different programs across the country, to slice up the pie. I think that is great for all these people to go out there and express their dream or vision for how all these things happen.

However, I would like to bring you back to reality. I view this as being our money, and I will tell you why. Right now, when you produce energy on Federal lands in the United States, 50 percent of the money generated from those activities go to the States that host the production.

So let me be clear on this. The States of Wyoming and New Mexico together receive over a billion dollars a year with no strings attached whatsoever. An additional 40 percent of the money from those same activities go into the reclamation fund to fund water projects in those same western States.

So, in effect, 90 percent of the funds from energy production on Federal lands goes back to the States that largely host that energy production on Federal lands. Yet, when we go in the offshore, folks take the money and decide they are going to divvy it up to all these other States, but not the State where the energy is produced.

Now here is a reason why I am so frustrated by all of these efforts to reauthorize and continue spending this money all over the country in other programs. Mr. Speaker, we have produced nearly \$200 billion in revenues for the U.S. Treasury. We have received not the 90 percent that other States have received nor 50 percent. We have received less than a fraction of 1 percent back.

The State of Louisiana passed a constitutional amendment that would dedicate any funds received to go toward actually restoring the environment for things like coastal restoration. The State of Louisiana has lost over 1,900 square miles of our coastal wetlands.

Why is it that we are reauthorizing the Land and Water Conservation Fund and funding environmental and conservation efforts in other States, particularly in western States?

I will acknowledge again it is a laudable goal. But why are we doing that before we are addressing environmental issues right there where these activities are occurring and, in many cases, are occurring as a result of historic, several-decades-ago activities that occurred in the coastal area related to this OCS production?

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, as we move forward on this, that that needs to be a critical component. That needs to be the priority, is addressing environmental issues, addressing conservation, right here where this money is derived from because the activities simply aren't sustainable if we don't address this.

I fully support the reauthorization of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I think it needs to be done in a principled manner that recognizes the lessons learned over the last 50 years

and, most importantly, recognizes the fact that this area that has generated nearly \$200 billion for the United States Treasury has severe environmental consequences or severe environmental problems right there as a result of the Federal Government's actions.

Mr. Speaker, the Deepwater Horizon disaster was truly one of the Nation's worst environmental disasters in our history. That disaster resulted in millions of barrels of oil covering nearly 600 miles of the State of Louisiana's coast.

The U.S. Department of the Interior appropriately took a look at well control and blowout preventer regulations and guidelines to ensure that a disaster like the Deepwater Horizon disaster and the awful tragedy to the 11 lives that occurred would never occur again. I think it is appropriate to take a look at that.

The U.S. Department of the Interior actually took 4½ years behind closed doors to develop a well control and blowout preventer regulation that was put forth in recent months. It took 4½ years to write this regulation behind closed doors without involvement and without engagement of this multibillion-dollar industry.

Now, the regulation was paired with a 30-day comment period. I am going to say that again. They took 4½ years to draft a regulation and they gave 30 days for folks to actually comment on it.

Of course, being very concerned about that and the implications whether the rule was actually going to improve safety or be a detriment to safety, we asked that more time be given to comment to allow us to fully understand it, to allow the industry to fully understand it, and to allow the environmental community to fully understand it.

The administration came back and gave a 60-day comment period, which is absolutely absurd with the complexity. Keep in mind, Mr. Speaker, it took them 4½ years to draft it.

Now, to give you an idea of the disconnect here, the U.S. Department of the Interior says that compliance with the rule is going to cost \$800 million. A separate analysis that was done independently says that the cost of compliance is going to be in excess of \$30 billion, Mr. Speaker. The disconnect there is crystal clear just in the cost estimate.

It is going to have a detrimental effect on the United States' national energy security. What this is going to result in is it is going to result in us becoming more independent on energy sources from around the world.

Why are we not being energy self-sufficient and utilizing our resources here, promoting jobs here?

There is a study that I read that says, for every dollar in U.S.-produced energy, it has a \$3 implication on our economy. For every dollar spent at the pump on foreign energy, it has a 40-cent implication on our Nation's econ-

omy. I think the answer there is crystal clear. We should become energy self-sufficient. We should be utilizing our own energy resources.

Mr. Speaker, analyses have determined that 20 percent of the oil and gas wells produced in the offshore over the last 5 years would not be produceable under this rule, not even produceable. Let me give you an idea what that means. That causes an estimated \$12 billion economic loss to the United States, to the U.S. Treasury, just over the next 10 years.

Now, you would think that the U.S. Department of the Interior would want to get this rule right, and you would think that they would be engaging folks. Yet, we have had phone call after phone call from people saying they are refusing to engage, they are refusing to take meetings, and they are refusing to discuss.

Mr. Speaker, I have actually experienced it myself, asking the U.S. Department of the Interior for a meeting with the Gulf Coast delegation, with House Members and Senators, to sit down and discuss this to ensure that the Department of the Interior gets it right. And I want to be clear on what "right" means, which is to make things safer, not to propose regulations that are actually going to result in the potential for disaster.

I am not an expert in offshore production, but I can read the regulations and determine the disconnect and the lack of technical understanding of the folks who drafted this rule. Yet, the U.S. Department of the Interior also told us that they would not meet with us, shutting the door.

Mr. Speaker, this is the United States of America. That is not how this country works. People at agencies have to understand that they shouldn't be sitting in some ivory tower drafting regulations that are going to export jobs, that are going to increase the trade deficit, and that are going to make us reliant or dependent upon nations like Venezuela for energy, nations that don't share America's values. What in the world are we doing? Who is running this place?

This is the United States of America. We have had people who have put their lives on the line to protect our freedoms and to protect our greatness. I don't think this is what they were protecting or that this is what they were fighting for.

Mr. Speaker, I want to urge, as we move forward on legislation at the end of this year, that we take appropriate action to ensure that America's energy security is protected, to make sure that America's independence is protected, to make sure that we don't take actions that penalize or increase our trade deficit, and that we promote American jobs, America's economy, and America's workforce.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back.

TERRORIST ATTACKS AND SYRIAN REFUGEES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. COMSTOCK). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my deepest condolences to all the individuals who have been affected in recent months by terrorist attacks throughout the world and, also, to focus on the need for America to step up and to in a more comprehensive way lead a global effort against these terrorists.

My thoughts and prayers—and our thoughts and prayers as a Nation—continue to be with the people of France, Algiers, Lebanon, and Russia, the victims and their families, who are suffering during this time.

With worldwide attention and support for defeating terrorism, America has a new opportunity to draw a line in the sand and lead a global coalition. The United States, our allies, and those who oppose terrorist groups must come together on a comprehensive plan for eliminating terrorist organizations, like ISIL, al Qaeda, and all those who support terrorist activities, whether it be on the Internet or in all sorts of ways that we are discovering today.

America must provide the leadership and use all of the resources at our disposal to eliminate these terrorist organizations and their supporters. I understand that the world is facing a humanitarian crisis and it is a serious problem.

I think we here in the Congress all understand that our first responsibility is to protect and defend the American people from all enemies, foreign and domestic. We take an oath when we are sworn in every 2 years for that purpose.

The Syrian refugees are seeking safety, and the United States has a thorough vetting process for those refugees and others. We can always improve our efforts to protect the American public while at the same time providing the very humanitarian aid that is necessary.

Recent terrorist attacks have led Congress to assess the current process the United States uses to grant entry to refugees who are seeking safety from their country. These are women and children. These are innocent people who have been terribly impacted by the civil war in Syria. There are camps in Jordan with over a million and a half people, and Turkey has a similar number. Of course, we see the accounts of these refugees fleeing to Europe.

What do we do? We have to respond. The legislation that passed today and the legislation that the Senate has introduced today is an effort to improve the current system. Clearly, these legislative efforts are a work in progress and they will change.

To succeed, we must work closely with the President always to focus on ways that we can improve to protect

American citizens because we know this, that terrorists never ever sleep. I believe the administration is doing everything it can to make absolutely certain that our efforts to provide that humanitarian support does not threaten American lives.

In addition to ensuring that a strict and thorough vetting process is in place, we need to pursue comprehensive efforts that include working with our allies to end this civil war in Syria, which, as we know, is the primary source of this refugee crisis.

Let's be clear. It is easy to Monday-morning-quarterback this, but there are multiple causes to the conflicts in Syria and, in essence, more than one war that is taking place.

There is the civil war that is caused by Assad, but there is a proxy war between Russia and Iran against the Sunni nations. Then, of course, there is a conflict going on between Turkey and the Kurds.

Then, of course, there are our collective efforts for the majority of the countries to go after ISIL and their horrific crimes. We have conflicting alliances within the multiple conflicts that are taking place within Syria today.

□ 1445

Therefore, it is not easy as we try to sort this out in a way to put this comprehensive strategy together. If a global coalition is put in place, we can, I believe, combat this terrorism activity and bring those terrorists responsible for these horrific crimes, crimes against humanity, to justice. And we must.

Let's face it. They have declared war on Western civilization and our very way of life. I know that the President is working very hard to put this comprehensive effort together.

Ladies and gentlemen, Madam Speaker, this is not nor should it be a partisan issue. Every Member of Congress and the President go to bed at night, and we wake up in the morning with the safety of the American people being always our first priority.

Let me repeat that. This is not a partisan issue. We all fear for a worst case scenario. Therefore, we must be working together in a bipartisan effort on any concepts of legislation that we consider with the administration, with the President to continually improve our ability to protect our American citizens.

Now, it is important that we understand that this will be costly, and sacrifices will inevitably be made. Today, American men and women are in harm's way in the Middle East, serving in our military, doing their very best on multiple fronts. It is not just the sacrifices they are making, but it is the sacrifices their families are making as well.

It is essential that we come together to develop and implement a long-term comprehensive plan. At the end of the day, it is the only way we will protect

our freedoms and our way of life. This is what is at stake, and this is why, as we go home for the Thanksgiving recess, with our families and friends, we contemplate how we might do a better job working with the administration.

As we look at this Thanksgiving week coming up, truly we have a lot to be thankful for in this Nation. We must remember as Americans, the common values that we share, the bonds that we hold most dear are far, far stronger than whatever differences we may have.

Madam Speaker, I wish my colleagues here in the Congress, as we go back to our homes throughout America, a very blessed Thanksgiving with their families and friends. May God bless the United States of America, and may He grant us the guidance to work together in a more united way to solve these difficult challenges we have in front of us today, because we know, working together, all is possible.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

SYRIAN REFUGEES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2015, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, these are the times that try men's souls.

After so many Americans have given the last full measure of devotion for their country, for our freedom, for the freedom of so many others, we are at a time in our history when we have enemies reporting that they are entering the United States. That is confirmed by the Director of the FBI and others in this administration. As is now reported, there are active ISIS elements in every State in the Union.

Some say, well, those who want to suspend bringing in Syrian refugees, wouldn't that be like telling the Jews during World War II they couldn't come to America? Actually, it would be more like saying we are going to suspend bringing Germans—we are going to keep bringing in German Jews because clearly they are being persecuted. We are going to try to save them from the Holocaust, but we are going to suspend bringing in those who appear to have similar backgrounds to the Nazis because we are not sure who is Nazi and who isn't.

Can you imagine dealing with what France has dealt with after we welcomed with open arms Nazis before and during World War II, if that had been the policy of the Roosevelt administration? Thank God it wasn't. But, unfortunately, Jews were turned away before and during World War II.

The President wants to continue bringing in refugees, continue the mass migration of illegal aliens into the United States. We have this report from yesterday by Brandon Darby and Ildefonso Ortiz. They report on eight